Superficially at least, the most important discovery that will be made is that the party, for the first time in its history in a presidential year, has retrograded instead of advancing in numerical strength. This, taken in connection with the increase in population during the last four years, will be startling intelligence to those who have sincerely believed in the destiny as well as in the achievements of the republican party.

Glance for an instant at the figures. For this purpose probably the fairest comparisons can be made on the basis of the returns from New York and Indiana. Those two states, one in the east and the other in the west, were considered and made the battle ground of the recent struggle. The republicans concentrated their strength on this territory. They fought the campaign on the assumption that victory to them in these states, or either of them, would be victory for their national ticket. They put their money and their speakers into them. Their candidate for the presidency was from one; their candidate for the vice presidency from the other. If there was apathy in either state it certainly could not be charged to any shortcoming of the party managers or organiz-

the vote. What was the result? Indiana, the home of Mr. Harrison, presents this record of republican votes for president since the organization of

era. Everything was done that could

1856		 	 			94	2
1860	****		 			130	'n
1864						150	-
1868			*****	****		176	Ē,
1872		 	•••••	••••	••••	186	
1876		 	 			208	ă
1880		 	 			4990	10
1884		 	 			299	4
1888		 				263	3
1892							
H		inva					

votes which the republicans cast in democratic leader in 1888, but it was a every presidential election up to that lamp unto the feet of the nation, and it decrease is recorded, notwithstanding the overwhelming victory at the polls. the normal growth in the state's population.

How about New York? Read the figures of republican votes in that state:

1856					.276,007
1861	****				. 362,646
1864			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	*******	308,733
1872		********	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		440 526
1876			*******		465 907
1880		•••••			555 514
1881					552 0 15
1888					
1892					.608,230
The second secon	CONTRACT TO STATE		Sales and the sales are		

gressive increase in every national elec- has adhered to his principles, when tion up to the last, when there was an such adherence, from a political point immense falling off, notwithstanding of view, was impolitic, and this leads the fact that the natural growth of to the belief that he will be able to population should have swelled the hold in check the radical element of normal republican vote about 7 per his party and give the country a concent. This contrast is more striking servative administration .- Pittsburgh when compared with Cleveland's increase from 635,965 votes in the state four years ago to 653,900 this year.

What is the lesson? Is not the showing one for serious consideration by thoughtful republic-

It cannot be explained away, as it might in such states as Ohio, on the ground of overconfidence. The simple fact stands out that in those states where the battle was fought and the squarest test made the republican party, on candidates and issues of its own choosing, for the first time since its foundation, falls back behind its position of the preceding four years. The inference is certainly strong that it has reached the summit of its career, and is going down the hill; that its mission is fulfilled and its natural decay begun. It may in the future, reorganized on new issues, find a new career. In that case it will be the republican party only in name. There is certainly nothing in the present or in the immediate past to indicate that the republican party of Lincoln-its work done -and the republican party of Harrison -its work rejected-is not obsolete.-Louisville Courier Journal.

CLEVELAND UNPLEDGED. Democratic Success Based Upon Party

of A Principles. Grover Cleveland will assume the dulies of the presidency the second time. as he did the first, entirely untrammeled by pledges or promises, save those which he has made to the whole American people in public utterances. Those promises relate entirely to principles and party performances. They do not relate to places. Those who labor under a different impression either do not know the man or have suffered their knowledge of him to be obscured by professions of knowledge of those who have other aims to serve than the success of the administration and the democratic party. Treaties of Mentor have never been a necessary part of democratic campaign maneuvers. Those who seek to create the contrary impression are merely looking for political rehabilitation after a tidal wave so unexpected by them as to have swept them off their feet. The character of the president-elect, the progress of the canvass,

about which there was no mystery or

"inside workings," and the result it-

self are enough to remove misappre-

hension on this score, if any exists, and

to thwart any effort to create misun-

derstanding. Mr. Cleveland is the leader of the largest political army which ever gathered about any man's standard in our history. It includes more voters than were ever before rallied to the support of a political cause. The democratic victory was the product of a union of states and voters, bent on accomplishing certain public results under the generalship of one in whose capacity to accomplish those results there was general confidence. There were no mercenaries in this army, none whose support was purchased at any price whatever. Mr. Cleveland expected that every democrat would vote the ticket because he was a democrat, and if any suggestion to him had been made that additional "reasons" were re-

-Mr. Depew says that he hopes substance of the country in order that that the democrate have carried the there might be no reduction in oppres-United States senate, as he thinks that sive taxes which indirectly but enorit will lead to disaster for the country and a republican victory in 1896. We do not go so far as that. We do not forfeited popular confidence by its miswant disaster, anyway, and we are not conduct. It has ceased to deserve going to have it, if the solid men all power and the people have taken powover the country can help it. -Boston er from it. That is the whole story. -·Becord (rep.).

OPINIONS AND POINTERS.

-If Russ Harrison wants to go to Coney island next summer he'll have to swim or take a ferryboat. The United States navy will not be at his disposal. -St Louis Globe-Democrat (rep.). -In estimating and cataloguing

the causes of republican defeat the trifling circumstance of lack of republican votes ought not to be overlooked .- St. Louis Globe-Democrat (rep.).

-The republicans cannot become reconciled to their defeat, and they are still trying to convict the people of ignorance and stupidity in failing to give them a further lease of power .-N. Y. Post.

-McKinley claims that protection is just as dear to republicans as ever. It is because his bill was considerably dearer to democrats than any previous tariff legislation that his party was snowed under.—Kansas City Times.

-A new republican reason for the landslide has been brought out. "The social unrest of the country was against us," it is said. Well, when six or seven millions of voters get uneasy there is very apt to be an overturn. - N. Y. World.

-The election of Mr. Cleveland shows that popular opinion, however slow it may be in forming, is when once formed almost inevitably right, and that the will of the people when clearly expressed is irresistible.-Baltimore News.

-In the next house the democratic majority is about ninety over all. This is large enough for all the practical purposes of legislation, and will prove have been done to arouse aud get out less unwieldy than the majority of one hundred and fifty-six in the present house.-St. Louis Republic:

> -The republican party has tried to purchase the soldier vote by pledging the nation to a pay-roll that has grown from \$27,000,000 in 1878 to \$186,000,000 in 1892, much the greater part of which is squandered on camp followers and treasury looters.-Louisville Courier-Journal.

-The campaign of education on the tariff began with Cleveland's great tariff message of 1887. That courae | geous document helped to defeat the of this year, when, for the first time, a prepared all the conditions that led to -Newark Journal.

-Mr. Depew says that the people of the United States are tired of a certainty and want to speculate. Chauncey is partly right. The people are tired of the certainty of being squeezed in the interests of monopoly. But they have now invested in another certainty -lower taxes, pure government and equal rights. - Chicago Herald.

--- Whatever else may have contributed to his success, demagogism cannot Here, as in Indiana, there was a pro- be charged against Mr. Cleveland. He

> -And this prophet is stuffed. He is stuffed with the virtue that accepts public office only as a public trust; stuffed with the honor which refuses to 'palter in a double sense" with words or even to keep silent when-as at the time of the silver craze-frank utterance seems to promise only destruction for his own and his party's ambitions; stuffed with sturdy common sense.-N. Y. World.

--- We do not think it would be wise for the party of revision to undertake the great work of substituting an honest tariff for the Mckinley act at a called session of the new congress. If the republicans are really anxious-as they say they are-that a test of the new policy shall be made at once, let them pass the bills which the present house has sent to the senate. That would be a beginning and would perceptibly decrease the labor to be done in the subsequent general revision .- N.

- One of the surprises of election day was the revelation which the returns make that Cleveland is stronger than Tammany in New York city, where he ran ahead of Gilroy, the Tammany candidate for mayor, and was as strong in Illinois as Atgeld, who was expected to run from 12,000 to 20,-000 ahead of the national ticket. These facts show that the democratic party won its victory on the square issue of principle, and that the personality of candidates played but a small part in it.-St. Louis Republic.

For five years, or since that famous tariff message sent by Grover Cleveland to congress in 1887, the country has been deliberating the tariff question to the exclusion of almost every other public issue. For two years, or since the election of 1890 tariff reform has been the avowed desire of the country. That desire has just received another and even more insistent expression at the polls, and further delay would be not only needless, but a positive disregard of the

popular demand .-- St. Paul Globe. --- It recalls to our mind the famous saying of Abraham Lincoln that you can fool some of the people all the time, and all of the people some of the time, but you cannot fool all of the people all of the time. The people have at last seen through the stupidity of the reckless protection logic and are ready to try that which promises to limit taxation to the revenue needs of the government. They have concluded to abandon the policy of taxing ninetenths for the benefit of one tenth and give the former a few of the advantages of equal taxation. - New Haven Register.

The Reason.

Republican politicians are searching in all manner of out-of-the-way corners for the causes of their party's defeat. They are carefully overlooking the actual cause, which lies open to less prejudiced view. The republican party was defeated because its politicians have strayed away from honest and patriotic courses. They have worshiped strange gods. They have allied themselves and their party with the plutocratic interests of the country. They have betrayed the people to the quired, the people of the country may monopolists. They have sought to submet in democratic fashion.—Albany trolling power. They have tried to buy substance of the country in order that M. Y. World.

PITH AND POINT.

-You can't step up in the affections of a fine young lady by way of stony stares.-Boston Courier.

-When a married woman purses up her lips it is a sure sign that she is about to ask hubby for money.-Lowell Courier.

-The man who depends on others to do his work is a little more genteel than a beggar, but no more honest .-Milwaukee Journal. -The girl who marries for money

marriage that indicates she is having trouble collecting her salary.-Atchison Globe. -And oh, the Difference to Geniuses! -The chief difference between genius and insanity is, that the lunatic is sure of his board and clothes.-Indianapolis

Journal. -"I don't think that man is acquainted with his mother tongue." "He has no need to be. His wife's tongue is more than he can stand."-N.

-The waterproof cloak is an invention of the evil one designed to hide the pretty shape of a woman and drip cold water upon the seat of the man next to her.-Texas Siftings.

-Josiah-"Mandy. I see by that sign that scalpers' tickets are a heap cheaper than the others." Mandy-"Josiah, stay right here. I won't travel with Injins if I never get nowhere."

-"I wish you would pay a little attention to what I am saying, sir," roared an irate lawyer to an exasperated witness. "Well, I'm paying as little as I can," was the calm reply."-Tid-Bits. -Miss Ethel-"There's a great man

in your family, isn't there?" Her Hostess (delighted) - "What makes you think so, my dear?" Miss Ethel-"Why, all of you look so very tired."-Pharmaceutical Era.

-"Do you enjoy a nice bird!" asked the obtuse young man as they came out of the theater. "Yes." replied the girl with an appetite. "Well, I'll introduce you to my aunt. She has some lovely canaries."-Washington Star.

-Must Have a New One.-Johnny-Papa I want a new reader." Papa-"Isn't the old one good enough?" "It may be, but the teacher says I must turn over a new leaf to-morrow or he'll cut my hide off."-Yankee Blade.

-Breaking Bread.-Charlie (sadly)-"Since you've been married, Tom, you never ask me to break bread with you." Tom-"There's a good reason for it, old fellow. You couldn't break the bread we have at our house: you couldn't do more than bend it."-Detroit Free Press.

CALLING TALK.

The Two Dear Friends Have a Lovely and Interesting Talk.

"Why, is it really you?" "Looks like me, don't it?"

"So glad to see you." "Thanks."

"I haven't seen you for an age. "Why, I don't know. I've been awfully busy, for one thing, but I've been intending to come and see you for ever so long. "Well, I'm awfully glad to see you

now. Do take off your wrap and stay a long time, do." "No, I can't; I can't, really. I've set

out to make half a dozen calls this afternoon. I can't stay but a few min-"And you haven't been to see me for

so long! I think you ought to stay at least three hours. "Oh, mercy! I couldn't think of it. But I will just throw back my wrap." "Do, or you won't feel it when you go

out. Lovely weather, isn't it?" "Lovely!" "Haven't we had a beautiful au-

"Beautiful!" "How late the leaves stayed on the

"Didn't they, though?" "And it seems to me I never saw them so beautiful as this fall: did you?" "No. I don't believe I ever did."

"I think autumn is the loveliest season of the year, anyhow." "So do I. But the springtime's lovely, too."

"Yes, it is." "And I really enjoy the long winter evenings.

"They are lovely." "But then the days are so short when the evenings are long." "Yes, that's true, and-what, you're

not going?" "Oh. I must."

"Why, you've hardly got here yet." "Oh, I've made a long, long call." "A long call! Well, what do you call short call, then? Do sit down."

"Oh, I must go." "Really?" "Yes, truly."

"I hate to have you." "Rut I must."

"It's too bad; just when I'm enjoying your call so much and when I'm so glad

to see vou." "Oh, thanks. I'll stay longer next time."

"Yes, you must." "I will."

And after the ten minutes of goodbyes" the interesting and profitable call comes to an end.—Detroit Free Press.

SOUIRREL WIT.

flow a Chipmunk Took Advantage of His

The attribute of reason is often demunk displaying a degree of intelliproperly covered by the word instinct. he was planting corn. A mischievous horse in the adjoining pasture attempted to get some of the seed corn, and in reaching over the fence for that pur-

pose overturned a bag of seed. We hurried to the spot and found that chipmunk had already began to gather the scattered grains. He was very busy, and his conduct showed that he understood the situation thoroughly. The treasure would be within his reach for a very short time; so, instead of filling his pouches and hurrying to his burrow, he set about hiding as much as possible of the corn within a few gards

of where it had been spilled. piece of bark, a chip or a sod se as a temporary hiding-place, and in a that the farmer could not conveniently and found afterward that he did not overlook any of them when removing the spoil to his storehouse.-Youth's

DOMESTIC CONCERNS.

-Cocoanut Jumbles: One cup of butter, one and one-half cups of sugar, one egg, one teaspoon soda, one cup of milk. one heaping cup of cocoanut, a little nutmeg, flour to roll, cut in square pieces and fold over the edges, or cut in ong, narrow strips. - Boston Budget. -Orange Jelly: Soak half a box of

gelatine in two teacupfuls water, add the juice of three lemons, the grated rind of one and one quart boiling water. Strain and stir it into three teacupfuls of sugar. Remove the skins isually has a look on her face after and seeds from eight or ten oranges, cut them into a dish and pour over the jelly and orange juice. Set in a cool place until next day.-Orange Judd Farmer.

-Partridge Soup: A brace of old partridges make splendid soup. Cut them up, together with some celery, a slice of ham, and an onion. Toss them in a little butter until they are somewhat browned; stew them down in five pints of water for two hours. Strain the soup, make it hot again, and add to it some small pieces of toast, and a little stewed celery, nicely seasoned.

-Egg Puffs: Beat the white of one egg solid, cut around the outside of the egg so as to loosen from the jar or bowl. Gently remove it with a large spoon and lay the egg, flat side down. on a buttered pan. Scoop out a small hole in the top of the egg and drop the whole yolk in the center. Bake until a light brown. A little salt sprinkled in the white, while whipping it, will cause the egg to retain its shape after the egg is taken out of the oven. Serve hot, sprinkled with salt and pepper.

-There are few things more unsatisfactory than modern fire linings. The bricks are easily cracked and frequently last but a few months, while in other cases they are often in use for years. It is a great mistake to allow the firebricks to get in bad order. There is an iron plate back of the firebricks in every stove, but this is easily burned through and it costs a large sum to replace it. Therefore, it is a matter of moment whenever there is a crack in the fire bed of the stove, and it should be mended at once, or the broken bricks should be replaced.-N. Y. Tribune.

-Tip-Top Salad: Let a quart of chopped cabbage and a few stalks of chopped celery lie in salted water an hour (a tablespoonful of salt to a pint of water); drain and press to remove all moisture; pour over a dressing of a scant tablespoonful of mustard moistened with a very little vinegar; add gradually half a pint of vinegar, half a teacupful of sugar and two tablespoonfuls of butter; bring to boiling, then place in moderate heat and stir in two beaten eggs and two teaspoonfuls of corn starch. Let it get very cold before mixing it with the cabbage and

celery.-Ohio Farmer. -Amherst Pudding: Chop one cup of firm suet very fine. Stir together one cup of molasses, one of milk, half a teaspoonful each of salt and soda, the latter dissolved in a little hot water: one cup of stoned and chopped raisins, one of currants, half a teaspoonful each of cinnamon and allspice. Beat all together and put in a buttered mold not more than three-quarters full. Put it in boiling water and boil steadily four hours. Serve hot with hard sauce. A molasses sauce is oftentimes used, and is made by boiling a cup of molasses with one of sugar and two tablespoonfuls of vinegar; add a tablespoonful of butter and a tablespoonful of corn starch dissolved in a little cold water and serve hot.—Boston Herald.

MARVELS OF INSTINCT.

Wonderful Adaptability of Animals t Their Circumstan

Did you ever stop to consider the marvels of instinct as exhibited in insects. birds and animals? Take the solitary wasp, the "mud-dauber," if you please, as an illustration of instinctive sense which seems to me to be equally as desirable as mind and reason. In providing for the magget or worm that is to be hatched from her egg, this lowly insect brings soft spiders and grubs, a species of food which she has never tasted since she became a wasp, and deposits them directly over the eggs from which the children she is doomed to never see will finally issue. What inward sense of motherly duty tells this creature that her soon-to-be motherless children will need a meatfoot during the time they are preparing for their first transformation? Yet the life history of every species of insect shows wonderful exhibitions of instinct or marvelous foresight. The butterfly lays her eggs on the plants best calculated to furnish food for the grub that will hatch from them; the seventeenyear locust, Cicada septemdecem, lays its eggs in holes bored in the ends of limbs, the boring always, or nearly always, being done in such a manner as to cause the limb to break off with the first wind, thus bringing the insect into immediate contact with the earth, his future home, as soon as he is hatched. The young chicken is another good illustration of the marvels of instinct. In releasing himself from the shell he does not do so by bursting the prison walls asunder, as many persons imagine; on the contrary he cuts his way out by a regular series of strokes. For this cutting operation the bird has an instrument specially provided, an instrument for which there is no other earthly use-a sharp, hard, toothlike horn on the top of the upper mandible. This cutter, having served its purpose, wholly disappears within a few days. Isn't it wonderful nied to all creatures except man; but a how a bird in an eggshell, one that has correspondent recently observed a chip- never breathed the breath of life in the true sense of the word, understands gence that seemed to exceed anything | the use of an instrument that will soon become useless to it, and how that I was visiting a farmer and had gone | marvelous faculty called instinct diwith him to the middle of a field, where rects the imprisoned creature how and where to cut in order to most easily and effectually free itself?-St. Louis Republic.

Orchid Tea.

A tea made from a species of orchid has been drank for some fifty years in France, and although it is an expensive luxury, finds an ever increasing sale. It is prepared from Angræcum fragrans, a species allied to the vanilla plant, which has a strong aromatic odor. The leaves and stalks are simply dried, with out any application of heat; and, to make the tea, a small quantity of them is placed in a closed red vessel filled with cold water, and short time he had gathered all the grain dinary tea, milk, sugar, or rum may be added to this decoction or not, accordcollect, and began to transport it to his ing to taste, and it is said to be equally permanent granary. I noticed several places where he had put a mouthful, Material sufficient to furnish fifty cups costs about fifty cents, and its name in Paris, as in Mauritius, whence the custom of using it is said to have come, is "faham."—Garden and Forest

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

STORED GRAIN INSECTS. Description and Habits of the Parasites and How to Destroy Them.

Bulletin No. 17, Mississippi experi-ment station, gives a detailed report on the most common and destructive insects affecting grain in the bin or crib, with a list of remedial measures which have been tried with more or less success. The bulletin says: Among the insects injurious to grain is the Angoumois grain moth (Fig. 1.) It attacks wheat and corn principally. The larva, a, is light in color, and measures about one-fourth of an inch in length when full grown. The pupa, b, is nearly onefourth of an inch long. The mature insect, c, is a small moth; d is a wing of a paler variety; e, egg; f, corn, showing damage by larva; g, labial palpus of male moth; h, anal segment of pupa. The eggs are either laid on the standing grain in the field or after it has been stored in the bin. When deposited on corn they are generally placed under the thin membrane at the base of the seed. They are also laid in grooves or depressions in the seed, singly as a rule, but sometimes in clusters. The number of annual generations vary according to temperature. In warm weather it takes but a month to pass from the egg to the moth. The insects reproduce so rapidly, it takes but a short time to destroy grain when stored. The nutritious portion of the seed is eaten and only the shell remains. Fig. 2 represents an ear of corn, showing damage done by the Angoumois grain moth. Fig. 3 is a parasite of the Angoumois moth (Pteromalis gelechiæ), which attacks the larva of this moth and does immense good in keeping it in check. The parasite is a small, black, fly-like insect, with four transparent wings. The male, a, is shorter than the female; is less than one-tenth of an inch long; b shows posterior leg with dusky femora. Fig. 4 is the corn sap-beetle, (Carpophilus pallipennis.) It gets its name from the fact that it enters fruit which has been previously injured by other insects. The larva, a, is about one-seventh of an inch long.

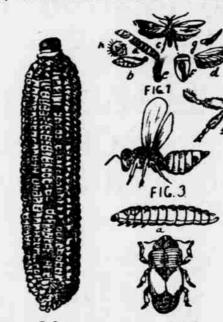


FIG 2 FIG 4. STORED GRAIN INSECTS.

The beetle, b, the same length and is

a brownish-black color, club-shaped antennæ and light reddish-brown wing cases which do not fully cover the abdomen. This beetle is very common late in summer and autumn, and especially attacks the ears of corn which have been previously injured. It is most common in the field but is also found in stored corn during winter. So far it has not proved very injurious as it generally feeds upon the dry decaying kernels at the outer extremity of the ear. The best remedy for grain insects that has vet been discovered is bisulphide of carbon. This can be applied several ways, and should be done when the grain is put in the bins. It can be placed on top of the bin and be allowed to evaporate. Being heavier than air it will go down through the grain. Another method is to tie cotton on a stick of such length that it can be plunged into the middle of the bin. Pour the bisulphide on the cotton and push it into the grain. Still another method is by means of a long tube or piece of pipe in which is a tight fitting rod. Push one end of the tube into the center of the grain, withdraw the rod, pour the bisulphide down the tube, after which the tube may be withdrawn. If a tight fitting rod cannot be obtained a plug can be put into one end of the tube and after this end has been pushed into the grain the plug can be loosened with a rod or stick. The bisulphide is then poured in as before. The object of getting it in the center is to secure as even a distribution as possible. In wheat, oats and shelled corn, the last two methods of treatment are excellent, as the ball of cotton containing the charge of bisulphide or the tube can be very readily placed near the center of the grain. Corn not shelled however is best treated by putting the bisulphide in an open dish or sprinkling it over the top of the heap. The amount of bisulphide used will vary with the tightness of bin. As a rule one ounce to one hundred pounds of grain is sufficient. The cost of the bisulphide when bought direct from the manufacturer is ten cents per pound for fifty-pound cans. It can be obtained at drug stores for from twenty to twenty-five cents per pound, but, as it should be kept on hand, obtaining it direct from the manufacturer will be much cheaper. To destroy insects in grain in mills, quantities of the bisulphide can be placed in dishes in various elevated places. Bisulphide being highly explosive it is essential that no matches, lamps or fire be around until the fumes pass away, as they soon do. In spring the insects in the empty or nearly empty granaries should be killed by means of the bisulphide or kerosene applied with a force pump or watering can, which will decrease the damage the following autumn and winter.-Orange Judd Farmer.

Talk to Your Horse. When a horse becomes frightened

demoralized or otherwise rattled about something he encounters, but does not understand, a good way to quiet him down is simply to talk to him in a quiet tone of voice. If a horse gets frightened at something he sees in the road, stop him at once and give him a formal introduction to it, telling him in the meantime how very foolish he is to let such a little thing disturb him. Nothing can be worse than to whip a horse when he is frightened. He doesn't get frightened because he wants to. It is only because he has seen or heard something that he is not familiar with. After he once gets thoroughly acquainted with the object of his uneasi-

ness it will never frighten him again.

Messis. Editors: Knowing how many expectant Mothers in the land will appreciate the information, and desiring to save all the anguish and pain of the trying hour, I wish to give my experience.

I used two bottles of Mothers' Friend with great relief, suffered but little pain, and was not sick over twenty minutes. I did not experience that weakness usual in such cases, and looked and felt so well afterwards that my friends wondered at it; as on previous occasions of this kind I suffered greatly. I used the remedy on my breasts and i'd not have the least trouble with them. I wassed through the crisis with so little grouble that even my physician was astonpassed through the crisis with so little arouble that even my physician was astonished, and after I told him that it was the result of the use of Mothers' Friend, he advised his daughter to use the remedy, and she says she cannot praise it enough. I have known many ladies to use Mothers' Friend, and they all pronounce it a great blessing to expectant mothers.

Mrs Saw Hamilton,
Eureka Springs, Ark.

Eureka Springs, Ark.

"An," she murmured, as her father hus-tled two would-be visitors from the front door, "I think I hear the rustling of the leaves."—Washington Star.

A Mammoth Competition. \$6,500 in prizes for the best seven stories was what The Youth's Companion offered; \$5,000 for the best Serials. and \$1,500 for the best Folk-lore tales. No less than 2,963 stories competed for these prizes. The successful stories are just announced to appear in The Companion during 1893.

By sending \$1.75 at once you will obtain the paper FREE to January and for a full year, to January, '94. Address THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, Boston, Mass.

NATURE is on the road along with the other fall travelers. Her samples of colors are unusually beautiful.—Boston Globe.

She's Off! Who or what? Why the good ship—, and if there is a pas enger on board of her unprovided with that grand preventive of sea sickness and all disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, all we have to say is, he or she is very unthoughtful. There is nothing comparable to this medicine in cases of malarial fover rheumatism pervenages. malarial fever, rheumatism, nervo and loss of strength.

How MUCH easier it is to sit in the shade and tell our friends what we intend to do, than it is to go out in the sun and do it.

A Child Enjoys

The pleasant flavor, gentle action and soothing effect of Syrup of Figs. when in need of a laxat ve, and if the father or mother be costive or bilious, the most graufying results follow its use; so that it is the best family remedy known and every family

ADVICE to husbands-never talk in your sleep unless you're sure what you are going to say.—Drake's Magazine.

J. S. PARKER, Fredonia, N.Y., says: "Shall not call on you for the \$100 reward, for I believe Hall's Catarrh Cure will cure any case of catarrh. Was very bad." Write him for particulars. Sold by Druggists, 75c. A MAN who gets choleric over his collar

button has not necessarily got any comma-shaped bacilli about him.—Boston Tran-THE only lean folks you can find in this

world are those who try to keep all they can get.—Ram's Horn. "That unrivalled complexion," said a prominent New Yorker, alluding to a lady

field Tea." Send for free sample to 31 West 45th Street, New York City. THE lazy laundress, as well as the fiannel shirt, shrinks from washing .- Puck,

THE THROAT .- "Brown's Bronchial Troches" ct directly on the organs of the voice. They have an extraordinary effect in all disorders of the throat.

It is all right to have the cart before Explosions of Coughing are stopped by Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

THERE is generally music in the heir when he wakes at midnight Who suffers with his liver, constipation, bilious ills, poor blood or dizziness—take Beecham's Pills. Of druggists. 25 cents.

A CAMPAIGN lie may be nailed, but cau-THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5, 1832 CATTLE-Native Steers.\$ 3 50 @ HOGS—Fair to Select. 5 40 @ 6 10 SHEEP—Fair to Choice. 4 1 5 @ 4 75 FLOUR—Patents 3 3 5 6 3 5 6 Fancy to Extra Do. 2 50 @ 3 15 WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter. 683 @ 68 CORN—No. 2 Mixed 3814@ 39 OATS—No. 2 11 @ 31 @ 31 @ 31 WHEAT—No. 2 11 @ 5 10 WHEAT—No. 2 11 0 @ 5 10 WHEAT—No. 2 11 0 @ 5 10 WHEAT—No. 2 10 @ 7 10 HAY—Clear Timothy 10 00 @ 11 50 BUTTER—Choice Dairy. 2 26 26 EGGS—Fresh. 2112 © 22

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CATTLE—Shipping Steers... HOGS—All Grades.... WHEAT—No. 2 Red

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Pilot Knob, Mo. Suffered Mr. Henry P. Travers, formerly 20 of this place, suf-fered with chronic Years. rheumatism for 20 years, and was treated at times by several doctors.

ST. JACOBS OIL

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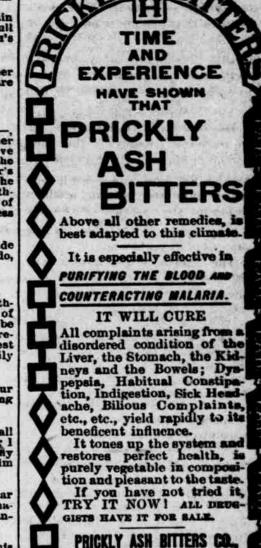
return of pain 3 in 3 years. G. A. Farrar. Years.

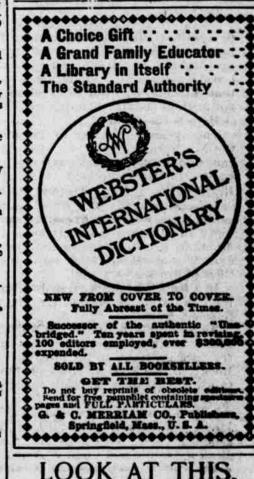


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Unlike the ordinary Spring

good you get. If it were, wouldn't it be sold so



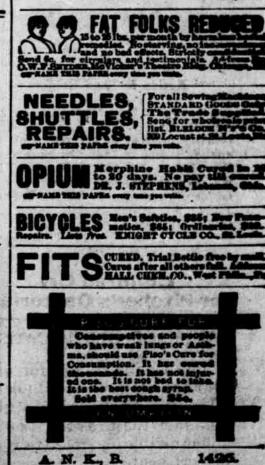


ST. LOUIS, MO.

LOOK AT THIS.

Do you know of any cough remedy on the market of which a little child two years old can drink the entire contents of a bottle without injury? This is what the daughter of Heber Chase of Wadey Petra. Illinois did with a bottle of Reid's German Cough and Kidney Cure and her father says, "It did not injure her in the least, it did her good." No other cough remedy in the world could be subjected to this test and the little escape with her life. Think of that. Get this great remedy of any dealer. Small bottles are twenty-five cents, large size fifty cents.

> SYLVAN REMEDY CO., Peoria. III.



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